# CAMPAIGN EDITION.

NINE NUMBERS. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1864. NO. 3


## THE GRAND RATIFICATION

### Democratic New-York Beating Herself.

### A Hundred Thousand Patriots in Convention.

### A SEA OF HUMANITY

### Oratory and Music, Patriotism and Pyrotechny, Torch-Light Processions, and Salvos of Artillery.

### EVERY BODY FOR "LITTLE MAC."

### The Tocsin of Doom for the Shoddy Party.

### LINCOLN'S KNELL RUNG.

### How the Metropolis Greets the Nation.

### THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

The largest meeting in point of numbers, the most magnificent in point of display, and the most enthusiastic in view of the sort, unanimity, and universality of the popular convictions of approbation, ever held in New-York, took place on Saturday evening, at Union Square, pursuant to the suggestion of the Committee appointed by resolution of the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution, the anniversary of the battles of Antietam, and, primarily, in ratification of McClellan for President. The demonstration assumed the alpha distribution of a great meeting, but the gathering was constantly developed to its fullest capacity, as time passed on, and, even in its last details, was a failure.

To the hundred thousand of our citizens who witnessed the scene the vivid recollection which they have of it cannot be enhanced by anything that can be written concerning it, and to those who did not witness it, it is impossible to convey any adequate idea of it by a description.

The platforms were erected around the fashioned space of Union square, facing inward upon the open street, making an entire circuit of the square and opposite respectively to lower Broadway, the Bowery Street, Fourteenth street on the west side, Fifteenth street, Sixteenth street, Seventeenth street, and upper Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Fourth street, Sixteenth street and on the east side, and the Washington monument. The arrangements for illumination and decoration were appropriate and tasteful, and on the most elaborate scale. Each of the stands was hung with banners emblazoned with bribe, and each commanded its front one a motto from McClellan's letter, thus forming a succession of patriotic mottoes around the square. Around the whole circuit from stand to stand, and from step post to lamppost, was suspended festoon upon festoon of red, white, and the Washington tricolor, and the Washington monument. The arrangements for illumination and decoration were appropriate and tasteful, and on the most elaborate scale. Each of the stands was hung with banners emblazoned with bribe, and each commanded its front one a motto from McClellan's letter, thus forming a succession of patriotic mottoes around the square. Around the whole circuit from stand to stand, and from step post to lamppost, was suspended festoon upon festoon of red, white, and the Washington tricolor, and the Washington monument. Chinese lanterns colored red, white, and blue, and most of them bearing the inscription motto: "McClellan and liberty."

The assembly of the immense concourse began after dark, when the people began to assemble in front of the stands and in front of the Union Square. At about half-past seven the speakers began to hold their pieces on the platforms, the pipes flaring, and bedecorated Roman Candles, and the rocket balloons, were let, fireworks began to be sent up and the concourse began to gather on the ground. The crowd then rapidly augmented and continued to increase to proodigious proportions until 9½ o'clock. The whole male population of the city seemed gathered into the space designated for the meeting.

The rare sound it impossible to pass through it, and the crowd was so dense that it was impossible to move, and even then were often stopped to assert the passage of processions, and on that there was a cheer of human beings filling the whole vast space on every side of the square, a sense never before experienced in New-York. From the stands, a sea of swaying faces, interspersed with banners, and mottoes, and emblems, clearly visible by the illuminations of the lanterns and the glare of fireworks, rose one on every hand. Hundreds of thousands had come by the well processions that passed with tinsels, flag streamers, ringing bells, and shouting. The crowd surged into the surrounding streets, upper and lower Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Fourteenth Fifteen, Fourteenth, and the surrounding streets. Ladies and children lingered upon the sidewalks of the crowd, but dared not venture in because of the density. At the tower end of the square a young lady, unable to get through, was badly crushed, and had to be carried out by friends.

Many banner, stores, and public buildings in various parts of the city were illuminated. Long processions passed, with torch-lights, Chinese lodges, waved their handkerchiefs or McClellan flags from the windows. On Union square many of the houses and hotels were illuminated from the windows, the windows and every available space for observation being occupied by ladies who waved their handkerchiefs, and, in some instances, table-cloths and sheets. The Maison Dorae was thus with ladies. The large eagle of gas jets on the front of the house blazed in light. Many soldiers were in the crowd, and were McClellan badges. The Jean Jack Rifle Sabbiger Depot, in Broad street, was appropriately decorated and illuminated. Flags and streamers floated from parts of the building, and the sight was at the same time patriotic and novel.

**The Processions.**

The destiny of the whole celebration was the procession of the night. Its universal interest never before known. The remote wards of the city were deprived of such a revel this occasion. Alt of them here banners, lanterns, and transparencies; most of them were accompanied with wagons and carriages, and, in many, carried loads of fireworks, which they discharged with the profusion, filling the air with glittering sparks and brilliant emblems, for the hitting gets of Same. Everywhere the processions were welcomed in shouts. Dozens of loads did this best to add to the universal excitement of the occasion. Some hotels of omnibus riders, followed by triumphal cars, and other there, the infantry of Democracy serving with solid and measured tread. The fire companies too, made a splendid display of their red shirts drawing ornamented "machines," and the shrill whistles of fire-steamers were heard over and once from all sides. Most of the bands carried a bell, which at regular intervals tolled a funeral accompaniment to the music, and at arbitrary, irrelevant, abolitionized, and corrupt administration. The effect was unmistakable.

THE GRAND REPUBLICAN BELL.

REV. REV. OF FORT LAFAYTTE.

One of the wards had a representation of the Temple of Liberty in red, white, and blue, under of which was a young lady representing the Goddess of Liberty. The First Ward Union McClellan Club had a large wagon, drawn by four horses, bearing a large ship, fully rigged and manned, which was mounted on a large truck, drawn by men in red shirts, from one of the ship masts hung a red ensign, and carried the original lights. The club had also carried a large truck, on which they had and banners, transparencies, etc., and were accompanied by a cavalcade of horsemen, numbering some three hundred. The ship of the cities found it impossible to reach the square, and was compelled to disembark some of their crew, on passage through the adjoining streets.

Besides the usual political mottoes for speaking there were many stands improvised on the trucks of fire companies and on the steps of the houses in the Bowery, and the Bowery Boys and other citizens held forth to enthusiastic crowds. Comparatively few of the processions were formed the adjacent streets, stopping at public placesand at the residences of prominent Democrats, and some parts of the city over-zealous individuals would be heard pelting and shouting all the way for McClellan and Seymour.

**Mottoes.**

The mottoes and representations on the transparencies were in most pungent taste, telling, provoking, and made up half of the intellectual furniture of the occasion, as well as the speeches on the other half. They were so numerous that it would take volumes to give them all, but we subjoin a few of the most striking among the many.

The banner, with poisive and words, was as follows:

ONE OF OLD ABE'S TOKENS.
CONTRABAND. COPPER HEADS.
SKULL. DEATH.

Another bore the emblem of a Scotch cap and shield.

Another represented a hacking contraband assaulted by a gang of Copper Heads, and bore the possessive portion of his apparel held by Old Abe. The words appeared thus: "Abe! Abe! perhaps hangs trembling in the balance."

At 10½ o'clock the stands, with the square, and the processions were lit up by a magnificent pyrotechnic spectacle. The pieces consisted of a large, ornamental, rocket, a Roman candle log, an aquatinte statue of McClellan, and the motto, McClellan, the Hero of Antietam." All that portrait kind and prolonged cheers, and, when the fire of the last died out, the multitude sent up a cheering for "Little Mac."

**THE SPEECHES.**

Of those who addressed this monster meeting, many hear names beautifully familiar to all Democrats. Among others were Governor Joel Parker, of New-Jersey, Hon. Robert N. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, Judge George T. Cormack, Hon. George Bradley, Hon. Daniel Lindsay, and Judge Daly, of New-York. Mayor Gunther also addressed the meeting, and his speech was the purest exceedingly that of all the patriotic, eloquent, and conclusive speeches delivered, as it was the shortest. Hon. Hon. George F. Comstock and Robert C. Winthrop.

**Speech of Robert C. Winthrop.**

Mr. Winthrop spoke as follows:

I thank you, Mr. President, and my friends and listening complices. I thank your honored President for the kind words in which he has announced me to you. I feel glad to bring here under the lead of your honored President, who called the meeting to order and, has added now honors to the distinction of the occasion, and, in the most of true and tried patriotism, with so much of prudence and sagacity, and, I may add, political and commercial wisdom. You know me, that I am a Whig of the old school, and that I have not been now as of—I—a member of the Whig party of the Union, as long as that party had an organization of its individual. (Laughter.) And I cannot begin reading the fact, on this occasion, that I have never spoken in a political meeting for thirty years ago, was spoken in this city against the Democratic candidate for the Chair of the Union, and, I cannot but feel that my ministry of making a speech, or certainly of a speech of such a character, should be the last of years; but such is I can make to beatitude by at the anniversary of the adoption of our day. (Applause.) I could not feel in no time, I could not feel in no time, I could not feel in no time,

The Campaign World.
Subscriptions are pouring in rapidly. That we shall issue a larger edition than has ever been seen yet from the New-York press. It is a desirable that orders be made up and forwarded at once, so that subscribers may receive the first number in season.

The friends of the cause should not wait, but send orders promptly. The cost of 100 or a hundred will be a great investment. In ordering it will be well to choose the following:

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HON. D. R. FLOYD JONES has been long and favorably known to the Democracy of this State, some of whose highest offices he has filled with distinguished acceptance. Mr. Lord, the candidate for Canal Commissioner, and Mr. McNeil, the candidate for Prison Inspector, though not so extensively known, are worthy, capable men, and sterling Democrats, with peculiar aptitude for the offices for which they have been respectively designated.

*So soon as it is clear, or even probable, that our present Government, or a mere fragment, upon the basis of the Union, we should exhaust all the resources of statesmanship practiced by civilized nations, and employ the full authority of the American people, consistent with the honor and interests of the country, to secure such peace, re-establish the Union, and guarantee for the future the constitutional rights of every state.*—General McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

WHAT IS AN ARMISTICE?

The *Times*, on Friday, furnished a striking exemplification of the adage, some knotten pig requires knots. We have, in our editorial, means that bagpipes are born of bagpipes. The *Times*, profoundly ignorant of the matter in question, and persuading itself that it is something dishonorable and revolting, impute to the Democratic party a desire for an armistice with the South, as a crude of wild dotamism and nonsense about the actual armistice, which, it says, is what the Democratic party have not proposed as armistice, and there is nothing alarming in the proposal to do it. The *Times* takes for its text the observation made by THE WORLD on one of its former articles, that it is confounded "armistice" with a "cessation of hostilities," the latter expression being in the Chicago platform, the former not. The *Times* undertook to prove that this is a distinction without a difference. That our readers may see how our contemporary put on airs and strut, we insert the passage:

We hope there are not many of our readers who would be so blind as to confound the *cessation of hostilities*, and *nothing else*, that Mr. Lincoln may, as an armistice which is not a "cessation of hostilities," and that the only "cessation of hostilities" which would be an armistice is not properly applicable to the armistice which would be a cessation of hostilities in particular, but a cessation of hostilities forever, for the purpose of burying the dead, and the living and the hatchet, which cannot be brought about by the sighing of a treaty of peace. When two belligerents agree to cease either for a definite or an indefinite period from all hostile acts everywhere, they do not at the same time sign a treaty of peace, they are said to have concluded an armistice. There is no other meaning for the word in any dictionary or handbook, or in the mouth of any man in this country. So that when the Chicago Convention calls for a "cessation of hostilities," it does mean that the cessation shall be accompany or, at least, follow, the armistice, and, if it does not, it is a mere nothing, and a nothing, too, of the worst kind. It is hollowing to leave it to mutter in the dark, and to leave it to be thought by some that it is about as absurd to talk of a person "a cessation of a signature with a cessation of his hand," as to talk of confounding a "signature" with a "cessation." They are both simply different modes of expressing the same idea.

We agree with the *Times* that it ought to feel "humiliated" at this childish waste of space. We trust we shall enable it to perceive that the "humiliation" consists. It is in the unconscious exposure which the writer, with a self-satisfied air of swagger, makes of his ignorance. And in the great wave of the first fifteen years of this century there were some twenty or twenty-five, and, in these days, it is evident that he has no knowledge of any of them. He intimates that he has consulted the "dictionary," and one might suppose from his wordiness that he writes at intervals in a circumstance of dictionaries, which is so high as to shut out from his view pretty much all other sources of information. An armistice—as all first of all, he will see ever beyond his dictionary, and look into history, which recorded transactions—always takes place between belligerents, and, in accordance with perfectly definite stipulations. A cessation of hostilities between two nations is no armistice. A cessation of hostilities commonly precedes an armistice with a view to settling the stipulations by which the armistice is established. If the negotiations fail, there is, notwithstanding, a cessation of hostilities, no armistice. The convention for an armistice stipulates the terms which date from the time of signing it, and not from the cessation of hostilities which preceded. In the present case, the cessation of hostilities is denied. This was the case in 1814, at the armistice of Ghent, when, to the inquiry of the Prince, "Do our soldiers and NAPOLEON in the returning good fortune of his army, that, contrary to the "relation of an armistice, he would not agree "not to a suspension of hostilities while the "conference for a treaty of peace was going on." But this bantering pasaill, the credible publicist of the *Times*, calls his flap to the "dictionary," or to his Grammar of Rhetoric, and proclaims in a dialect smelling in loftiness of sound that of Sir Hesthrine, that an armistice means a cessation of hostilities "of nothing else," pitying the words in italics to give them emphasis. We venture to suggest that if he would read a few occasional incursions into that unknown but rather extensive field, the history of modern history, he will discover that in controversies of this kind the "dictionary" is not the key to the position. He may also find that there is a much better reason than has occasioned for looking upon his own expositions as "humiliating."

We have shown that a cessation of hostilities is not necessarily an armistice, any more than it is necessarily a peace. We have the pluriarty to shibar, or fall to pave the way for a peace. We are now ready to meet the *Times* on its own chosen ground, and explode its timid nonsense about the mischievous effects of an armistice and the portentous advantages it would give to the rebels. This nonsense is the legitimate child of boneless of thought begotten upon ignorance. The *Times* makes itself ridiculous by reasoning as if an armistice being once concluded, the resulting advantages to either party were to be sought in dictionaries and text-books of international law. This is as intelligent as it would be to look into a dictionary or law-book, under the word "contract," for the terms of a specific contract between John Doe and Richard Roe. An armistice is always a specific contract with definite stipulations. What effect the belligerents may do, or may not do, during its continuance, is always to be sought, in the first instance, in the terms of the convention by which the armistice is established, and, secondarily, in the advantages which the parties consent, or are forced, to agree to. They are susceptible of indefinitely variations according to circumstances, and on the character, aims, and even the caprices, of the belligerents. It is, in fact, a matter of bargain, and, with such an air of lofty pretensions, the consequences of an arrangement which would which the parties to the specific stipulations of the parties.

An armistice may include the whole country of secession, or it may exclude any stipulated part of them. The fortresses of Fredericksburg and Gloucester were excluded from the armistice of December 15, 1813, and were accordingly besieged and one of them taken during the armistice. An armistice may include operations by land, and exclude those by sea; which was the character of the armistice of the Crimean War, which terminated on the Canada frontier in 1813, and proclaimed a general armistice, which was subject to the approval of President MADISON. An armistice may, and very often does, assign the positions to be occupied by the troops of the respective belligerents while it lasts. In the armistice between Prussia and Austria, in 1866, it was stipulated that the armies in Poland should "retain their respective positions." The armistice of Paraklis, in 1854, stipulated that the garrisons of fortresses should not be augmented, but that they might be provisioned and supplied with the ammunition allowed by both belligerents. In the armistice between Sweden and Prussia, in 1850, there was a stipulation that no foreign troops should be permitted to enter any part of the Duchies. In the armistice between the Swedes and French, in 1807, it stipulated that no succors, direct or indirect, should be forwarded through the Swedish lines, nor any debarkation of troops hostile to France take place in Pomerania. In the armistice of Ghent to which NAPOLEON agreed, the most onerous conditions were imposed upon his adversaries, and, to the astonishment of the reader of important etcetoglots, engagements that no troops should be marched into France and that no hostilities should be made. The armistice known in history as the Convention of Cintra contained, in the terms, the substance of which may be found in NAPIER'S "Peninsular War."

The jubilee of and parading of scraps from text-books which the writer has not sufficient knowledge of the subject to understand, and which amount to nothing. The *Times* parades a scrap from HAUTEFEUILLE, an author whom nobody should think of citing in an argument, and, if he should think of right, or not very far wrong, in the passage which the *Times* quotes, and commendeth as "Historical," exposed HAUTEFEUILLE in a cuckoo argumentative process, and the author of the standard work on "Public Law" and "Treaties" is a "Historical" author, and, in the passage which the *Times* quotes, it is an air of sarcasm which is not to be mistaken, and which, perhaps, ever been questioned. The rights of neutral nations growing out of an armistice, and the stipulations of the compact or convention by which the armistice is established; and these stipulations may, and usually do, include the rights of nations on neutral nations the rights stated by HAUTEFEUILLE. What they are, in a given case, will be determined by the language of the document. But the *Times*, in its ignorance, has assumed, has assumption that armistices ever differ.

Should the time ever come, as it may, when an armistice with the confederacy shall be expedient, fairness will require that its stipulations shall be such that neither party shall be at a disadvantage in resuming hostilities. It will require sound military judgment and the ability to foresee the contingencies to arrange it. If restricted to land operations (which is all that would be practicable in military operations, and negotiations) it would in no way affect the relations of neutral nations to the war, and, in the point on which Mr. Tilden lays the chief emphasis. When it chooses to discuss such questions again we advise it to speak as it sees.

*The re-establishment of the Union in all its integrity is, and must continue to be, the indispensable condition in any settlement.*—General McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

HULL ON THE BALL.

Governor Seymour is the Chicago platform set Mr. Lincoln's ball into motion—Tribune.

Exactly so. Gov. SEYMOUR is the representative of the Democracy throughout the country. His supporters have determined to roll the platform and the Union "into one," and to roll McCLELLAN and SEYMOUR into the highest positions in the national and state government. The ball is rolling.

*Conscious of my own weakness I can only seek fervently the guidance of the Ruler of the universe, and relying on His all powerful aid, do my best to restore Union and peace to a suffering people, and to establish and guard their liberties and rights.*—General McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

"THE MORNING BATTERY OF MR. LINCOLN."

The Philadelphia *Press* asks: "Whence the special hatred of Mr. LINCOLN through out the country?" Let the paid organ of the administration ask of the members of its own party—for the man of whom it is the cordial tool—of its own conscience, if it has any. Or if it fails to get a response in those quarters, let it interrogate the ghosts of the hundred thousand widows and orphans, and sorrowing mothers and sisters—the million wounded and bereaved—the million and hundred dead on the battle-field because of the criminal mistakes of Mr. LINCOLN and his party, and the million and a half who have been dragged wantonly from their homes at dead of night, and thrown into jails, or sickness and drop in Lincoln prisons. Let it ask a tax-ridden population, continually depleted of its best and most energetic by conscription drafts. Let it ask of a nation disgraced and humiliated in the eyes of all the world because of the mockery of justice and the disorder or gross-minded rulers. "Whence," indeed, "this morbid hatred of Mr. LINCOLN?"

*The Union must be preserved at all hazards.*—General McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

CALIFORNIA SENDS GREETING.

Gov. STANFORD, of California, received dispatch from the other side of the continent: [credited to the Sacramento Union.]

SAN FRANCISCO, September 15.

*The largest meeting ever held on the Pacific coast is now in session. Resolutions are introduced nominations to the nomination of General McClellan.*

Fortunately Square is crowded to overflowing. The Golden Gate sends greeting to Empire State, and will *to hard from east Democrat.*

T. T. O.

T. T. O.

*I need only say that I should seek, in the Constitution of the United States and the laws framed in accordance therewith, the rule of my conduct in the exercise of the war power, endeavor to restore economy in public expenditures, re-establish a sound currency, and, in the application of a more rigorous nationality, resume our commanding position among the nations of the earth.*—General McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

"ALL PARTIES FILLED."

The abolition organs pretend to be pleased with the re-nomination of Gov. SEYMOUR, and they attempt to make it appear that there is little comfort before the election. They will have very little afterwards. So let us commence the topics over Gov. SEYMOUR'S renomination.

*A vast majority of our people, whether in the army and navy or at home, would, as I would, hail with unbounded joy the permanent restoration of peace, the re-union of the Union under the Constitution, which must be the foundation of our Government. But no peace can be permanent without union.*—General McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

REMARKS.

Have our Republican friends heard from Maine lately? A week ago they were figuring up their gains. The last tree or three days have been devoted to counting away their losses. When you see a sanguine Republican just ask him whether he has heard from Maine.

*I could not look in the face my gallant comrades of the army and navy who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that my fidelity and that of my country to the cause of their toils and crowded brethren had been in aught that we had abandoned that Union for which we have so gloriously fought and bled.*—General McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

Perhaps it will not be useless to remind some gentlemen that the election next November is to decide the question whether we have a Union, but whether we have a Constitution, and whether the Union is to be ruled by a party. The issue is equally momentous at home as abroad. Whether we shall have a Union under a form which the Southern States have something, and indeed a good deal, to say; whether we shall have a Union in which Centralization is for us alone. Every man in Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky, who is not a Republican, knows that Union is not free to talk nor to act; perhaps not free to think, for our Republican friends have taught to the constitutional definition of treason the crime of "Its and Hats." To restore those to the Union and Constitution of the United States is one of the great objects of the Democracy. If some differ from it on other points, they agree in this, and in this alone.

No matter what they think of the rights of states, they agree with us about the Union, and we hope that they will be able to persuade the wrongs of states they know their own.

*When any one state is willing to return to the Union, its citizens will find us ready to meet them in full guarantee of all its constitutional rights.*—General McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

The so-called "peace" blank movement in favor of LINCOLN is indignantly and universally repudiated by the Democratic party. Not a solitary paper or public man outside of the contraband, is in favor of the Chicago nominee; and here, in this city, not a dozen men can be found who calling themselves Democrats, would vote for the Chicago ball. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and the bilest as well as the most influential paper in the West, says:

The telegraph informs us that the New-York *Times* has repudiated the nomination of General McClellan, and forbore the re-secenting of the secession to animate another candidate. The reason assigned is the objectionable character of the letter of acceptance. As an original question, perhaps, the reasoning, as we have stated it, is not unsound. Nevertheless, we say to the *Times* that this suggestion cannot be entertained for an moment by the people. General McClellan is the regularly nominated Democratic candidate, and as such probably Democracy should hate his treasonable letter, forbidding his claims to test of Abraham Lincoln, the only other alternative.

THE GREAT RATIFICATION MEETING.

We give up a large portion of our paper this week to the demands made upon it by the report of the monster ratification meeting at Union square in this city on Saturday night last. We cannot pretend, with our limited space, to furnish conventional or any specific description of the meeting and procession. All were enthusiastic, happy, and glowing with patriotic fervor. The meeting never ever in the country could have heard them, or could have them placed in his hands to read, and the effect upon the people can hardly place too much weight upon its magnitude and importance. It is no exaggeration to say that the number of persons were gathered together in Union square, and in the streets which enter it: a belief in the success of the ticket was illustrated the number. Such enthusiasm was never before witnessed in New-York any occasion; and the spontaneous feeling shown the metropolis needs to the nation cannot fail to have an admirable effect upon the course of political events.

Equal enthusiasm seems to have prevailed everywhere, in the country, and the great ratification meeting of Saturday night. At Washington the gathering, was, perhaps, second in the history of the national capital.

SEWARD VS. GREELEY.—Mr. SEWARD, in his recent Washington speech, stated the issue between the two political parties to be expressed by the following formula:

"McCLELLAN and Disunion, LINCOLN and Union."

Mr. GREELEY, only twenty-four hours before, expounded Democratic and Republican doctrines in the following:

McCLELLAN, for "Union, first; Peace, next, and Slavery with it." LINCOLN, for "Union; Peace, and Slavery."

SEWARD says McCLELLAN is for Disunion; GREELEY says he is for Union.

Pray agree among yourselves!

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

met at Albany on Wednesday last. Hon. Peter Cagger, as chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, called the convention to order, and Hon. Daniel Pratt, of Albany, County, was appointed temporary chairman. Mr. Chapman, on behalf of the committee, submitted the convention in a brief but patriotic speech. The usual committees having been appointed, a business session was commenced. Nothing was done upon the resembling, the contending allegiance to the Union, and, at the assembling of the convention on Thursday, the Committee on Credentials reported in favor of resolutions declaring the Union, and declaring the Union, sighing, however, the Democratic Party, and the two German delegations and vote each. Thereupon, the McEwen, Hon. Michael Hoffman, of Herkimer, rose and threw. The following report of the committee on permanent organization was unanimously adopted:

PRESIDENT.

Daniel Pratt, of Onondaga.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

A. A. Trowbridge, of Genesee, J. W. Tuttle, of Jefferson, A. S. Parker, of Erie, Ira Davenport, of Steuben, Ira Harris, of Albany, Ira Davenport, of Steuben, A. D. Russell, of Rensselaer, A. Parker, of Cortland, Ira Davenport, of Steuben, Ira Davenport, of Steuben, E. Crosby, of Dutchess, O. Fitzsimons, of Otsego, Ira Davenport, of Steuben, Ira Davenport, of Steuben, Ira Davenport, of Steuben

## THE GRAND RATIFICATION.

(Continued from First Page.)

the people, he knows his place on the sunset of ever-shift whether he should be made long enough to give. And really, his policy submission in the war because he will not work, that "the slaughter West of slavery" is a condition of peace. In "of all the Ages" he would be a Napoleon, Andrew Johnson, the Democratic party, and the Chicago platform.

Gen. Frémont's speech, for years to have presented in the Democratic Convention of 1860, he has had the action in the planter's unreasonable claims of expansion that his purpose is unalterable.

In conclusion, the rules and proclamations of the President alone. I now call upon the President and Congress. A statute cannot be repealed by the President and Congress. A statute cannot be approved by the President, but only with the entire concurrence of the President, and he should engaged in the rebellion, without any concurrence of Congress, or even without any concurrence of the Constitution prescribes. By a fundamental provision of the Constitution, the Union can be punished for crime taken convicted by a jury before the country of justice. The Democratic Convention put forward a plan for the Union, and the President can only impose the military power of their plan to the Union, and demand that they shall submit to the Constitution, and the Union, and the Union, has also proved another set, approved by the President